Anniversary of the New York State Society for the Abelition of Capital Punishment. On Wednesday evening, a large and respectable au-dience was assembled in the large room of the Co-liseum. Benjamin Ellis, Esq., one of the Yice Presients of the Society, in the absence of Vice Chancello

the meeting, on the part of the Executive Committee

the meeting, on the part of the Recoutive Committee, a series of resolutions, as follows:—

Resolved, in the language of our late distinguished juriet and satesman, Edward Livingston, that's a both acciety and individuals have the right to preserve their social existence, and are, moreover, under the reciprocal-glusy to deft at it when attacked, it follows that if one or the other is threating the life of the assailant, the right, nay more, the duty to take it exist—the irresistible impulse of nature indicates the right she has conferred, and her first great law shows that life on the assailant, the right, nay more, the duty to take it exist—the irresistible impulse of nature indicates the right she has conferred, and her first great law shows that life may be taken in self-defence.

Resolved, (and again in the language of the same distinguished juries and stateman,) "that this right, both in the individual and society, is strictly defensive, and can only be exerted during that period while the danger lasts—when the question is, which of the two shall exist, the aggressor or the party attacked, whether this be an individual or the society. Before this crisis has arrived, or after it has passed, it is no longer self-defence, and then their right to enjoy existence would be co-existent and equal, but not conflicting, and for one to deprive the other of it, would be, of course, unjust; and therefore that the right to infliet death exists, but that it must be in defence, either of individual or seld existence, and therefore that the right to the case where no alternative remains to prevent the threatened destruction; and furthermore, that the preservation of life is the only case in which two natural gifts of equal importance can be balanced, and in which the ple reason, that this is the only case in which two nature to of equal importance can be balanced, and in which the e must preponderate in favor of him who defends him against him who endeavors to destroy; and finally, tha only true foundation for the right of inflicting death, it

reference, extreme necessity is the only justification; and cannot at and excused in his conscience, nor exonerated by w, if that necessity is not clearly and indisputably demonrated; and, therefore, that society, before it enacts law r the infliction of the death ponalty, should prove, a lackstone declares, by clear and indisputable downesters, the necessity of such enactments for the defence of the

citizens.
That the extreme penalty of death has never bee

bean addressed to enhance the color of which searly of death, it has proved to be equally efficient in the preservation of progerty, of liberty, and of life; and that, therefore, the welfare of society warrants, and humanity and Chris innity demand, that imprisonment for life (free of any benefit of pardon,) should be unbettieted as the penalty of all crimes now punishable by death; this Society derives peculiar gratification from the fact that it has been applied to by the Executive of the State, to respond to an application made by the government of Great Britain, for information and a statistic hearing on the important subject of capital punishment, and that ye feel ourselves honored by the information transcaled. The color of the state of the death of the de

bor as your-effecte be mereiful to your oftending frother. This is the principal and basis on which your criminal code ought to be founded. As you do not kill those who are morally diseased. In one case as much as in the other you ought not to violate the law of benevolence. If your wise legislators and what you have go to any stem. Our wise legislators and what you have go to any stem. (Applause.) Call your-leve legislator and what you have go to any stem. (Applause.) Call your-leve legislators and what you have go to any stem. (Applause.) Call your-leve legislators and will not carry out the principles of Christianity.

Mr. Jours Woon, an infine elderly gentleman, asked permission to speak, and said—It is rather a bold step in me to address you; I would save life by hanging for murder; that gentleman would save site by encouraging murder. It is for the Workington of the working of the workin

condemned! It is the insatiable thirst for blood which is the immediate excitement to capital punishment. We have done much; the majority of the people are not, it is true, on our side, but the sensible and enlightened are all on our side. We want to make the unenlightened mass also to learn what is the opinion of the philanthropic and enlightened. The advocates of the gallows would not dare to let our views go out with their views, and be laid fairly before the public. In the States where capital punishment is abolished, it would not be possible to re-establish the gallows. We want to reach the less enlightened classes—the great sluggish mass—who do not realize that this struggle is impending. We want to bring the matter fully before the people. Mr. Greeley having concluded, withdrew amid loud applause. The following officers of the society, for the creating year, were then appointed:—
President—Hon. Wm. T. McCoun.
Vice Presidents—Hon. John B. Scott, Benjamin Kitis, Jacob Harsen. M.D. James H. Titus.
Treasurer—Freeman Hunt.

Vice Presidents—Hon. John B. Scott, Benjamin Rilis, Jacob Harsen. M. D., James H. Titus.

Treasurer—Freeman Hunt.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—George B. Baker.
Rev. W. B. Balch.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—George B. Baker.
Recording Secretaries—James S. Gibbons, Henry W. Smith.
Committee—Horace Greeley, Parke Godwin; A. J. Spooner, Kings co.; Rev. E. Buckingham. Oneida co.; Joseph Post, Queens co.; C. F. Briggs, Richmond co.; Joseph Post, Queens co.; C. F. Briggs, Richmond co.; Joseph Post, Queens co.; John S. Gould. Columbia co.; Thomas McClintock, Sr.; Abijah Ingraham, M. D., Lewis B. Hardcastle, F. C. Havemeyer; James B. Silkman, Westchester co.; Rev. J. M. Austin. Cayuga co.; Samuel Parsons, Queens co.; Henry Horeford, Franklin co.; John Bigclow, city of New York.
On motion, the name of Mr. Horace Greeley was added to the list of the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee. The Secretary read several communications from distinguished persons, apologizing for not being able to be present on this occasion. (Chancellor McCoun, we observed, entored the room in the middle of the session.) The meeting then, after a protracted session, adjourned.

New York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

There was a nighly interesting exhibition of the

New York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

There was a nightly interesting exhibition of the children of this society at the Tabernacie, on Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock, under the direction of Harvey P. Peet, Esq., L.L.D., the exemplary President of the Institution, to whom much credit is due for the xcellence of the arrangements. Indeed all the officers are worthy of praise for the proficiency displayed by the pupils. In the gallery beneath the organ were arranged the male and female pupils of the society. ine institution, to whom much credit is due for the xcellence of the arrangements. Indeed all the officers are worthy of praise for the proficiency displayed by the pupils. In the gallery beneath the organ were arranged the male and female pupils of the society, from sges varying from infancy to manhood and womanhood. There are 222 in all—95 females, and 127 males. Among the young ladies were many specimens of gentleness, amiability, and beauty. They were attired in white, and exhibited the most scrupuous neatness and attention to their personal appearance. The long silken curls were nurtured with great care, in some instances adorned with a simple bow of riband. These deaf mutes certainly presented an interesting and imposing sight, well calculated to secure the confidence of all beholders, and awaken the sympathics of every human heart. The touching nature of the exercises of their mental faculties—their dislect of signs—spelling words by manual alphabet—must be witnessed to be properly appreciated; and in effected by without the property appreciated; and ineffaceable impression upon the mind, and show that there is a solemnity in their mute communing with the great Author of our being. We must here remark that the appearance and gentle manners of the young laddes reflect much credit upon the excellent matron of the Institution, Mrs. Harriet Stoner, who is looked up to by all the pupils with admiration and respect.

The exercises were opened by prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Lutuow.

Dr. Pexn made a lew remarks explanatory of the nature of the examinations that were to follow.

Farsy Farsman, a pretty little child, 7 years old, daughter of a missionary stationed near Calcutta, was then brought forward. This interesting pupil loft her home with her mother, who died on the passage hither, and the lady to whose care she was entrusted also died she, however, found some friends, who delivered her safe to her grandmether in Newark. A little boy about the same age, who is wholly an orphaa, and only eight moths under

urn and find themselves poor. (Laughter.) Q.—What studies have you been pursuing! A.—His-

Growth at part of Great Britain is California in? A. (3 lox).—In Wales. (Laughter).

Doctor Peet explained, that the boy who gave that answer did so to show that he was up to the gentleman who proposed the question. (Aplause). The question being a part of Great Britain is a partion of the United States. Another-balifornia is a portion of the United States. Another-balifornia is a state of the Union. (Applause.)

There was a dialogue between two pupils, which was interpreted by Doctor Peet, and was greatly expressive of the language their signs pourtrayed.

Exercises were again written by Male and female pupils. The love of gold is the root of all evil. Diogenes, the great philosoper, was asked by Alexander the Great — "What do you wish for?" "Get out of my sunshine." Was the reply. (Laughter)

Frances Marion Barnes gave a beautiful as a rivulet, saw the form of a hawk descending upon it, and by that means escaped. It was expressively acted, and received with great applause.

One of the land wrote on his slate the following—"The Hon. Mr. Foote is like a tiger in his desperate courage to attack any animal." (Loud laughter.) "A bad girl is as obstinate as a mule."

One of the female pupils wrote—"A sweet sleeping laby is as beautiful as a lily." "The moon walks with magnificence in the heavens.

Several other questions were put and answered with quickness and sorrectness, after which the Rev. Doctor Administry of the pupils in convert which the Rev. Doctor Administry of properties."

One of the female pupils wrote—"A sweet sleeping have a beautiful as a lily." "The moon walks with was a lovely little child of silence, denied the faculty of spe

The Advent Conference of Bellevers.

After singing and prayer, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Josiah Leitch, from the 27th chapter of Jere-miah, and 5th verse:—"I have made the earth, the men and the beast that are upon the ground, by my great power and by my outstretched arm, and have given it unto whom it seemed meet unto me." The

tent proves the Divine right to all the earth—reference, 17th chapter of Acts, verse 24, and the 13th chapter of Romans. We learn from these passages, that the political administration of the world has been under the direction of God. God adopted plans to secure man's welfare; it was his purpose, as shown in the first and second chapters of Genesis, that man should be holy—exercising, under God, domination upon earth. Hence, "Let us make man in our own image." Sin deranged the plan, and the earth became "filled with violence." God repents that he made man, and resolves to destroy. Everything is pre-appointed. "He hath determined the times before appointed." My spirit shall not always strive with man." "Yet his days shall be 120 years." As before the flood, a stated time was appointed, so it has been subsequently. Noch came from the ark, and was charged to multiply and replenish the carth; and of his seed. Nimrod founded a nation, of which the book of Genesis gives early history. The empire was perpetuated until 600 years before Christ. The reverend gentleman then went into detail of the prophecies as fulfilled, showing God's preordination of events—referring to 50th Jeremiah. Y 15; 25th Jeremiah; 5th Daniel; 27th Jeremiah By Divine Providence, governments continue according to his will. It has been asked, does God preordain, bad governments! God sometimes allows one to become the instrument of punishment to another; but His foreknowledge enables Him to provide for events beforehand. "God hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." Reference was made to the 8th chapter of Daniel, v. 15; 7th Daniel, verses 19 and 23. God's original intention was to give to Israel the ascendancy over the Gentiles, but after awhite their term of probation was perpetuated, and the consequence is shown by 21st chap. Ezekiel, v. 25. The preacher then showed that prophey had been fulfilled, and asked whether the future would be left to chance, or had God made provision for futurity. Reference was ma tent proves the Divine right to all the earth-refer-

Fourteenth Anniversary of the American

Temperance Union.

At the hour of meeting designated for this annual celebration, the vast space of the Tabernacle was crowded with a well-dressed company of people. A brass band, seated is the gallery, in the rear of the platform, exhibitanted the company with several lively airs. The meeting was opened by a prayer from Mr. Pastor Tappan, of Maine. Chancellor Walworth, President of the Union, presided over the meeting. He then introduced Mr. Marsh, the Secretary of the Union, who proceeded to read several interesting extracts from the annual report. The report began with lamenting the sad havoc made on temperance by the brandy regimen required

The report began with lamenting the sad havoc made on temperance by the brandy regimen required during the prevalence of the cholera. A review was then made of the progress of the cause in the several States. Maine continues her prohibitory system; Massachusetts is creeping on; Connecticut goes ahead; the Empire State is not backward—the cause is progressing in the counties of the State. The liquor-shops, however, gather \$25,000,000, annually, from the pockets of the people. Drinking fills the poor-houses, alme-houses, prisons, lunatic asylums, &c. In New Jersey the prohibition laws work well; in Maryland great resistance is made against them; in Ohio the cause is advancing; in Indiana the people are petitioning for laws of prohibition; in Wisconsin the riots of the liquor-people have only strengthened the laws against the sale of alcohol; in Iowa and Illinois noble efforts are made to resist the encroaching flood. There is a general rising in the West against intemperance. In the South the friends of temperance have not been inactive. The navy is still degraded by the spirit ration; in the merchant service the cause is more prosperous. From foreign countries the accounts are more flattering than ever before; in England, especially, the cause company, to insure the lives of none but total abstinence men. (Applause.)

Pastor H. Warnen then offered the following resolution:—

stinence men. (Applause.)

Pastor H. Warren then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved That the above report of the committee be accepted, printed and circulated, with other illustradocuments.

Dr. Downing arose to second this resolution. He felt it an honor to celebrate the 24th anniversary. It was an old age, nearly quarter of a century. This Union was the mother of all the other temperance societies; this was the great jubilee to which they all came up. He owed much as a clergyman to this society. If this institution had done no more than give to the world the documents it has published, it would not have existed in vain. He (Dr. D.) could not conceive how any elergyman could refuse to sustain this society. Before this Union, the meetings of olergyman were accompanied with brandy. Twenty years ago it was the custom in England, when the minister came down out of the pajat, for the deacon to come with the key and open a cupboard and pour out a glass of the intoxicating drink. This is one reason why many a minister of the Gospel, of fine promise, has been led to his rain. He (Dr. D.) remembered many such cases. As a minister, he was becand to give thanks to this Union, for abolishing drinking among the clergy. The great obstacle to the temperance cause, was the fashion among the better clusses of taking their wine.

The band, then, according to the programme, played a time.

Dr. Enwartes was then introduced, and offered

Dr. EDWARDS was then introduced, and offered

played a tune.

Dr. Enwards was then introduced, and offered the fellowing resolution:—

Resolved. That the continued manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is the ecourge of our country; that its encouragement and protection by license laws are morally and civilly wrong; and that the people have a right and should claim the right to protection from its desolating evils.

Mr. W. H. Burleigh, representative from the New York State Society, then addressed the meeting. He said that whatever he had learned on this subject, he had learned from the writings of the teacher who had just offered this resolution, which he rose to second. Too true it was, that this country, though assuming to be free, and preclaiming it by the becoming of cannon, was accurated by the pestilence, not of disease, but of liquor. We can and we will apply the remedy. It is a scourge worse than the cholera. There are probably 500,600 drunkards in the land. Each drunkard is the centre of a drunken system and set around him—50,000 die annually a drunkard's death.

When the last speaker sat down, the audience rose, while the band played Weber's last walts.

When the last speaker sat down, the addressed the meeting, on the following resolution, which he proposed for adoption:

Resolved, That the vast influx of a foreign population, demands a generous contribution from the friends of temperance, that they may be abundantly supplied with treets and papers and restrained from indulgences alike ruinous to themselves and our common country.

with tracts and papers and restrained from induigences alike uninous to themselves and our common
country.

Much, he observed, nad been done, but much
yet remained to be done. The best instruments
were publications, to be distributed, and he hoped
the audience would contribute liberally, to enable
the society to publish and send abroad the facts
they have been collecting. Without the means,
the hands of the society must be paralyzed. We
want funds-funds we must have—and he hoped
the audience would contribute liberally.

A collection was then taken up, and the long
handled mahogany boxes were carried about, in
which, while the money chinked, the band stirred
up the spirits of the people by lively airs, well executed.

T. B. Srar, Esq., of New Jersey, then offered
the following resolution:

Resolved, That the glory of our nation consists in its
virtue; and that the continued secrifice of talent,
wealth, private and domestic peace and public good on
the alter of intemperance, should alarm every citisen,
and be belidly resisted among all classes and in every
portion of our great republic.

Mr. Marsh, Secretary of the Union, rose to second the motion, and expressed his regret that Senator Houston had been disappointed in attending

and be bointy resisted among all classes and in every portion of our great repubile.

Mr. Marsh, Secretary of the Union, rose to second the motion, and expressed his regret that Senator Houston had been disappointed in attending this anniversary. He had expressed his wish and intention to ceme some weeks ago, but only three hours back he had telegraphed from Washington that he could not slip away.

Loud cries were made of "Copley," "Copley;" and Copley, the Indian chief, came forward, and said that the Mohawk vocalists would sing the Indian Lament, and the melody "White man let me go," after which, he himself would say something to the audience about King Alcohol. The three Indian vocalists then stood up in their seats, just behind the chair, and sang a plaintive melody, in pleasing style, which was highly applicated. One was an Indian male; the two others females, rulgo squaws. They were dressed in hats, with black wells, and looked like two ladies in riding habits. From their round, fat faces, and rosy checks, no one would have taken them for Indian women, as we generally see such, such a metamorphosis does dress and the show of civilization effect.

The Indian chief, Correy, then addressed the meeting. He felt glad that the white man took an interest in the Indian's cause. There was a time when the wigwam of the Indian was peace—his children played around in cheerful joy. What is it which has hushed up the merry songs of his children, in the country where the great Mohawk wandered free? What has made him desolate and an outcast? It is the white man, who, perverting his superior intelligence, has made ardent spirits. The white man was too wise when he learned to manufacture ardent spirits. No; it was rather the devil who made it. (Applause,) I have travelled for twenty years among my brethren in the West; for sixteen years I lived in our villages, and there was nothing but lighting, and quarrelling, and death, owing to intemperance. But since the white man came and told us of the evil. The trader among us tri

went into a pulpit to preach, and the stated preacher was with him. The preacher had a glass of firewater behind the curtain, and he took a drink, and then made a spirited sermon. But now-a-days, it requires something more than fire-water for a man to preach the gospel. Mr. Copley continued a few more interesting remarks, and concluded amidst thunders of applause.

The Indian ministrels then came forward and sang, "White man let me go," in a beautiful strain.

A benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting dispersed.

American Baptist Home Mission Seciety.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH, IN

ANNIVERSARY MERTING, AT THE HAPTIST CHURCH, IN NORPOLE STREET.

On Thursday the annual meeting of the above named society was held at the Baptist Chapel in Norfolk street, for the purpose of hearing read the eighteenth report of the laborers of the society, and for other business—J. P. Crozier, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings of the evening commenced with singing a pealm, and afterwards with the re-citation of a very impressive and eloquent prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Gillette, of Philadelphia.

by the Rev. Mr. Gillette, of Philadelphia.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL EXPORT.

An abstract of the annual report of the Executive Board was read by Rev. B. M. Hill, corresponding Secretary, from which we make extracts concerning the financial and missionary affairs of the society.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Treasurer's Report exhibits receipts from different sources for the year ending April 1st, 1886, to the amount of. ... \$22,443 52 Which, with the balance on hand April 1st. 3,925 55

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of.
The liabilities of the society on the first day
of April, were.
And its available resources were.

amusement. They were met to carry forward the work in which they were engaged: it demanded, therefore, their united support and double difigence, that the power of God might be made manifest. In reflecting upon the matter, he thought that the work on which they were employed was in harmony with the age—it was a stirring age—and all the advancements in science and art were only instruments to carry out their labors. The gospel said, "go preach," and thus affected two of the greatest powers that lifted man above the inferior species. The first was, the power of iocomotion, which mised the animal creation above the vegetable; but the other, the faculty of speech, was all man's own, and raised him above other animals, making him, under the culture of grace, the fit instrument of God's purposes. By it we were forbid to lead a life of useless inactivity, but to circumnavigate the world in benefiting our was all man's own, and raised him above other animals, making him, under the culture of grace, the fit instrument of God's purposes. By it we were forbid to lead a life of useless inactivity, but to circummavigate the world in benefiting our race. The apostles went about preaching, and the result of their efforts yet remained. Again: man had the power of augmenting his faculties. By the application of the arts, he, as it were, expounded himself; the most wonderful discoveres made by the ingenuity of man, had reference to locomotion. We go by ateam and talk by lightning. The wings of the wind had actually be some a tame metaphor. The rattle of a milition presses, the magnetic telegraph, were the instruments of God, bidding us to go and preach his gospel to all the world. The cause of home missions was the cause of foreign missions. Its enlargement and its peculiar character were such as to give their efforts an importance that they never had before. What changes had taken place since the commencement of the labors of the society! Then Ohio seemed at a vast distance; then Illinois was added; then Michigan; then Missouri. It seemed but the other day that missionaries were sent to the Territory of Wisconsin—now it was a mighty State; then Iowa, then Texas and New Mexico demanded their efforts. But it was not only the extension of territory; the population also had increased—villages and factories had every where sprung up; but the main feature was the consolidation of all these mighty interests in the West, which demanded farther efforts by their society. Again, there was California—a name upon every lips—California, springing up mature in civilization? God grant that a flood of pure religion might be poured into her young vins! There she sat, on her golden throne, demanding their exertions in her behalf; the State of California de jure, and almost a State de jacto. Truth was here found stranger than fiction; it realized more than poet or novelist ever imagined. Cities and villages had sprung up by tens and scores,

ciety presents as strangement and as christians and as liaptists."
—and commented upon the exertions of the society. It was Christ himself who founded the bome mission; he first sent out the twelve apostie; but he did not found tract societies, nor libble societies, nor others of a similar nature. The enurch could be extended without three latter—it did so spread without them; but it could not become a universal church without a home mission. All over the Western country, not a single church existed that had not some means for extending the gospel. He had belonged to State organizations for building churches, but be found that they required a general body, to carry on the business, similar to this society, in order to produce any great effect. He thought that they had been too much engrossed with foreign missions; that they ought rather try to

concentrate their efforts upon their own country. He had lived for several years in the Western States, and could give more startling accounts of religious destitution, in those parts, to excite the audience transiently, which would be forgot as soon as they got home. Perhaps he might succeed in obtaining a contribution, such as they would give for seeing Tom Thumb, or hearing Farmy Kemble read. But he asked them whether they had a right to sit down contented with, perhaps, some tearful regret that millions were traishing for the word of God, or stop at the point or doling out a monthly or quarterly pittance, considering how many cents of the dollar they should give to the honor of God? Whether it should be one cent out of the hundred, or twenty out of the hundred. He insisted that the consistent Christian ought to give upon principle, and not in a vacillating way, as if uncertain what was due to God. He instanced the case of the Jews in ancient times, who gave one-half, by various ways, of all their substance, to their religion. So the Christian ought to contribute on fixed principles, in a systematic manner, as counselled by the American Tract Society in some of their late publications. They should give a fixed per centum of their income, and then they would be keeping their business subservient to the glory of God, who would encourage them in their worldy efforts. This was their duty, not only as Christians, but as Baptists. In the latter sense, it was essentially their duty to do their fair share to provide the community with Bibles and religious knowledge. In portions of the land settled by emigrant Baptists in early times, there was a prejudice in favor of their sect, although the descendants of those early settlers were without religious instruction. In Kentucky it was pecularly the case where, in many remote districts, no minister would be heard but one of a Baptist denomination. It was his opinion that the millienium could not come before the world were Baptists. (Sensation among the audience.) Infant

American Board of Commissioners for For-

cign Missions.

The anniversary of this society was held yesterterday, at the Tabernacle. The and consisted principally of ladies. The platform was occupied by a number of elergymen and others interested in the institution. Immediately over the platform six large and beautiful colored maps were suspended, intended to show the various missionary stations over the world, where the operations of the society were carried on. The maps were on a large scale, and were executed with great taste. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen occupied the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer and the sing-

ing of a hymn, when
The PRESIDENT rose and spoke as follo

The American Board of Foreign Missions is one

The Persenext rose and spoke as follows:—
The American Board of Foreign Missions is one important way in which the providence of God illustrates the great purpose for which he has exalted our country to such a distinguished place and influence among the nations of the earth. She is to learn for herself, and teach it to others, that it was not for her alone that God awakened in the besom of the puritan an unquenchable thirst after liberty and the right of conscience. That it grew so strong as to break away from home, and country, and Christian privileges, and prefer these forbidding shores—the inclemencies of a sterat forbidding shores—the inclemencies of a sterat for the glory of his name, and the spread and triumph of his troth, that he has given us elevation, and for this he watched over the pigrimotor of the glory of his mane, and the spread and triumph of his troth, that he has given us elevation, and for this he watched over the pigrimotor of the glory of his mane, and the spread and triumph of his troth, that he has given us elevation, and for this he watched over the pigrimotor of the purpose of the contrast would be received to should be received to the light he kindled on the Plymouth rock, until its illuminations have made these whole the glory of his gospel. And now, this favored people are to reflect it upon the old world. We are to scatter the seeds of trath as the glory of his gospel. And now, this favored people are to reflect it upon the old world. We are to scatter the seeds of trath as the promptings of gratitude to God, we must remember our gracious Benefictor, these timestally the sections in the history, and our introper, lord the history and the providence and fear him. And in this respect we precipe to the contrast would be most gratifying. The history of the first promptings of gratitude to God, we must remember our gracious Benefictor, thus, it making the history of the first promptings of gratinde to God, we must remember our gracious Benefictor, thus it making the history of the first

to the heathen world. I come as the almoner of American kindness, as the representative of American counsels, and to tell you who and what has made us to differ; that all you admire and love in our country, we owe to the God of the Bible, and we exhort you to turn to the Christian's God, and he will deliver you from the blindness and misery under which you green. This is our vocation, and I bless God that it is to, and that in the libble, the Missionary, and other associations of American Christians, we are fulfilling this high destiny; that with the mighty influence given us, as the fruits of our political and commercial relations, we are not content to be known only in the calculations of trade, and the negotiations of policy; but that we wish also to bear our testimony to all the tribes of our fellowner, that concerns of surpassing moment lie beyond these far, as eternity exceeds this brief season—this day dream of time. We are to stand by the truth; to help on its progress, and to hait its triumphy. Should it, as it may, everturn thrones in its course; should scepties and potentates fall before it, while we would not exult in human woes, yet, if it please God by works of dreadful righteousness to accomplish his purposes of mercy, we must rejoice in the issues. The wrongs of suffering homosiny, and the the career of outrage and crime, have a period. The Judge of all the earth will right the wronged, and aise upon the ruins of unhalle wed power the dominion of the Prince of will right the wronged, and take upon the runs of unhall wed power the dominion of the Prince of Peace. Who will not unite in the desire—let it

Pence. Who will not unite in the New York come, even se?

The fiev. D. B. Cox, Secretary for the New York District, then read the following statement of the operations of the society for the past year:

During the year, two ordained missionaries and five system in the property of the past of the property of the prope

arsistant missionaries have also rested from their labors.

Four ordained missionaries and eight assistant missionaries have left this country for the fireken field,
and eight assistant missionaries have joined the several missions among the Indians of this country.

Three missionaries and two assistant missionaries,
who were in this country a year ago, have returned to
their stations.

Fire missionaries and one missionary physician are
new under appointment, and will somenter upon their
labors.

Eight months have clapsed since the Prudential
Committee sent forth, in their annual report, an appact for thirty eight new laborers to sustain existing

be winder appointment, and will soon enter upon their labors.

Eight months have clapsed since the Prudential Committee sent forth, in their annual report, an appeal for thirly eight use laborers, to austain existing missions and there six individuals are all who have yet responded to that appeal by the offer of themselves for this service.

The receipts to the treasury of the board, during the nine months which have slapsed of the current financial year, have been \$157,009.85, which exceeds the receipts of the corresponding months of the previous year, by \$9.3.1 feb. A proportionate increase during the remaining three months, will make the total receipts of the present year, \$200,897.68. If this amount should be received, and the expenditures should be equal to those of the last year, the debt at the close of the year will amount to \$34,924.77.

Saveral of the missions have enjoyed during the year search of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The mission in Southern Africa, which for many years encountered the most disheartening obstacles, and which was once actually abandoned, has at length enjoyed a gracious visitation of the sprin, and a larger number of accessions to the church have been made during the last year than during the thetreen previous years, since the mission was established. The fainting hearts of our missionary brethren have been made and they say highely last report, just received—"The day, we believe is dawning. The shadows that have been long and se gloomly honging over this land, shall soon flee away."

The Tendil missions, though severely tried by sickness and danth mong their members, have enjoyed some tokens of the Divine favor the received, who may, ere long because them been beginned to their country than the provised and they asy they have been to grantly overtical, who may, ere long because herealds of salvation to their country and the provised the bivine favor and proving out his Scirit.

young men may been hereids of salvation to their countrymen.

When we assembled here a year ago, intelligence had just been received that God was peuring out his Spirit in a wonderfel manner upon the Nestorian Mission.

To day we are permitted to rejoice and thank God, for tidings of another similar vicitation of mercy to that favored field. A few lines of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Cochran, will show the state of things there, when the work had been in progress less than two week.

Turkish rule has at length been established in the Koordish mountains, and the power of the persocuting pairfarch been effectually crushed; the mountain Nestorians are again brought within our reach.

At Mostla, where so many of our missionaries have found a grave, the seed cown by those devoted servants of God, seven years ago, has at length sprung up, and is bearing fruit to sternal life. A missionary has been sent to occupy this promising field.

During the past year, the churches of the Armedian

Mission have ladrest, and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, have been and and town visited by our missionaries. There are individuals who boldly avow their discutifaction with the Armenian Church, and desire to know the way of life more perfectly.

Signs of spiritual for are beginning to appear in the Green of the Commission of the Commission, to others the past propered same of except rial. This is true especially of the Borne Mission, to others the past propered same of except rial. This is true especially of the Borne Mission, to others the past propered same of except rial. This is true especially of the Borne Mission, to others the past proper of the present are suspended. The two brethren who have labored as elong and faithfully in that difficult field. have been commission of the Commi

beasts of the field; now they are raised to the dignity of Christians, and children of Ged. Then there were no schools nor churches; now the islands are covered with them, and there are no children there over 10 years, who could not read, and who had not Bibles in their hands. The Sandwich Islands were destined to evangelize all the islands situated on the Pacific, and therefore the missions there had claims on the aid of this so-ciety, which could not be overlooked by any true Christian.

Christian.

The Rev. Wat. Thousen, of the Syrian mission, was the next speaker. He made some statements connected with the progress of the missions in Armenia, a report of which we have given in the speeches which he made at the American Bible Society. It is onnecessary, therefore, to repeat

Society. It is onnecessary, therefore, to repeat them.

The Rev. Wa. M. Korres, of Boston, made the concluding address. He spoke of the difference in the savage and civilized mode of life. The triumphs of the former consisted of blood, rapine, and iniquity; but the latter consisted in improving the cendition of man, and filling him with hopes of immortality. It was for this purpose such societies as the present were established, and it should be their object and camest cadeavor to extend their sphere of usefulness and promote the reign of the hingdom of God on earth. After dwelling for a considerable time on this topic, he concluded by calling upon the meeting, to persevere in their exertions to evangelize the world and extend to the benighted heathen the blessing of the gospel.

Another hymn was then sung, and the benediction having been pronounced, the meeting separated.

Micronousm is California and Orgon.—A letter received at the Mission Room of the Methodist Church in this city, from the Rev. William Roberts, superintendent of the Oregon and California missions of that church, says, under date of March 25th, from San Francisco: "I congratulate the church on the appointment of Mensrs, Owen and Taylor. Emirely devoted to their work, finding favor with the people, devising comprehensive plans of usefulness, and actively carrying them out, they are entirely deserving the confidence and prayers of the church at home. I arrived in San Francisco on Saturday, March 2d, and found Mr. Taylor in the "Book Hoom." There is really on the Pacific coast, at San Francisco, a "Methodist Book Concern." It is small in its beginnings, but with life and reality enough about it to be knocking at your doors, one of these days, for admission into the Union. With Messrs. Taylor and Owen, two others have entered the field; Mr. Corwine, formerly of the Indiana conference, and Mr. Sarber, formerly of the Plitsburgh conference. I saw at Stockton a splendid specimen of gold. It weighed inventy two pounds and six ounces, and will probably be taken to the United States for exhibition.—The floods of the plast winter seem to have made new deposits of the precious metal, and new places are daily discovered. By the same mail, letters were received from Mr. Roberts, dated at Oregon City, on the 25th and 28th of February, in which he says that the mission prospects there also are of a meet encouraging character. Mr. Roberts's correspondence with the board shows him to be an intelligent, judicious and laborious missionary."

On Sunday highs, we regret to learn, the steamboat Dispatch, as she was off Grand River, unfortunately ren tate the steamer Commerce, by which thirty-eight men, out of a detachment of three hundred and fity British troop, were lost.

There were but twenty four soldiers of the EM regi-

ment, an engineer, and the remainder of the thirty-ight were women and children. It appears that the commerce had but one light, and that at her mast-head, can were women and children. It appears the adcommerce but but one light, and that at hermant-head,
and was at first mistaken for a schooner,
cocciding to present accounts the blame lies
oftogether with the Commerce, as she persentered in crossing the course of the Dispatch,
certed in crossing the course of the Dispatch,
certed in crossing the course of the Dispatch,
certed in crossing the course of prevent the collicerted in the light house, the latter stopping her
engine, but, unbappily, too late to prevent the collicient. The Commerce received the shock on the starbeard bow, and nothing could equal the instant confusion and terror, the cries of men and shricks of
fusion and elifeten. The Dispatch is lying at the Sandesky dock, in our harbor, having received no injury,
desky dock, in our harbor, having received no injury,
that the Dispatch had her helm hard down, in the
large of avoiding this calamity. The Commerce was that the Dispatch had her beim hard down in the hope of avoiding this calasmity. The Commerce was not corrying lights as known to our laws and navigators. If the Dispatch could have stopped her engine when the captain rang his beil, the result might have been different. But the Dispatch is clear of all blams or consure. —Buffels, N. Y., Courfer, May 5.